

within the first week, but there are a few throughout the month and one from 31 August. The first published UK record of *C. culmella* flying after August was from Colin Plant, on 10 September 2000 (*Ent. Rec.* **117**: 272). This single male from Bishops Stortford is one of only two September entries currently in the Hertfordshire database, the other at Hertford on 5 September 2002 (Andrew Wood). Therefore the Harpenden specimen is the third.

Many of Britain's moths are either lengthening their flight periods or managing partial second broods, even in the cooler climates of north-east Scotland (e.g., Leverton, 2004. *Ent. Rec.* **116**: 25 – 32). In the note by Colin Plant, he reasoned that his specimen was possibly a migrant. However, the Harpenden individual was not caught during a period of migrant activity and is likely to be of local origin. Thus it is probable additional evidence of a partial second brood in Hertfordshire in response to recent warmer climate conditions. Many thanks to Colin Plant, the Hertfordshire and Middlesex Moth Recorder, for providing me with details from the Hertfordshire Moth Database, and for other information, and to Andrew Wood for permission to use his record. — PHILIP J L GOULD, Co-ordinator of the Rothamsted Insect Survey Light-trap Network, Plant & Invertebrate Ecology Division, Rothamsted Research, Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 2JQ (E-mail: phil.gould@bbsrc.ac.uk).

Marbled Beauty *Cryphia domestica* Hufn. (Lep.: Noctuidae): A very early record in Staffordshire

On the evening of 16 May 2006, I set up my home-made “black” m.v. light trap in my garden and at around 11 pm I was very surprised to attract a single Marbled Beauty *Cryphia domestica*. According to Skinner (1998. Colour identification guide to the moths of the British Isles (second edition): Viking) this species is single-brooded with adults flying in July and August; this is also my own experience. Why the moth should fly on such an early date is an enigma; perhaps global warming is the reason. The only other species to come to the light that night was a Waved Umber *Menophra abruptaria* (Thunb.) (Geometridae), at midnight.— JAN KORYSZKO, 3 Dudley Place, Meir, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST3 7AY.

The Ant-lion *Euroleon nostras* (Fourcroy) (Neur.: Myrmeleontidae) in North Norfolk

In August 2005 my wife and I spent a day on the North Norfolk coast. At the end of the day we walked on the sands at Wells-next-the-sea, and back to the car park through the pine-woods. This area is a pine (*Pinus*) woodland on sand, with little under-storey, mostly brambles. The trees are mainly Corsican Pine *Pinus nigra* var. *maritima*, with some Scots Pine *P. sylvestris* and Maritime Pine *P. pinaster*. In the sand, sheltered by small fallen pine trunk, I noticed an ant-lion pit and closer inspection revealed one large and two small pits. I knew ant-lions were found farther around the coast, in the Minsmere area of Suffolk (see Plant, 1994. *Provisional atlas of the lacewings and allied insects (Neuroptera, Megaloptera, Raphidioptera and*